Vol. 12.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

627.

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET STREET.

SATURDAY, September 8, 1798.

NOTICE.

ON the petition of John Ritchie, an inſolvent debetor, to the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland County, praying for the benefit of the Laws made for the relief of ſuch perſons and ſubjoining a liſt of his creditors and effects on oath, the Court appoint the ſecond Monday in September next for hearing the petitioner and his creditors, and direct that Notice thereof be publiſhed three times previous to that day in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

By order of the Court,
THOMAS HAMILTON.
Prothonotary.

Greenſburgh, Auguſt 19, 1798.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia

Sec. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,* That to ſatisfy the claims of certain perſons claiming lands under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the twenty third of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three, and the thirteenth of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty five, as refugees from the Britiſh provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Maſſachuſetts, New York, New Hampſhire and Pennſylvania, to all perſons having claims under the ſaid reſolutions, to tranſmit to the War office, within two years after the paſſing of this act, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other perſons ſhall be entitled to the benefit of the proviſions of this act, than thoſe of the following deſcriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. Firſt, thoſe heads of families, and ſingle perſons, not members of any ſuch families, who were reſidents in one of the provinces aforeſaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix, and who abandoned their ſettlements, in conſequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war againſt Great Britain, or with intention to give ſuch aid, and continued in the United States, or in their ſervice, during the ſaid war, and did not return to reſide in the dominions of the king of Great Britain, prior to the twenty fifth of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all ſuch perſons as were actual reſidents, as aforeſaid, who abandoned their ſettlements, as aforeſaid and died within the United States, or in their ſervice during the ſaid war, and thirdly, all perſons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their ſervice.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the ſeveral circumſtances neceſſary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the ſupreme or diſtrict court of the United States, or a judge of the ſupreme or ſuperior court, or the firſt juſtice or firſt judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any ſtate.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the paſſing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it ſhall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War to lay ſuch evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treaſury, and with them, proceed to examine the teſtimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their reſpective ſervices, ſacrifices and ſufferings, in conſequence of their attachment to the cauſe of the United States, allowing to thoſe of the firſt claſs a quantity not exceeding one thouſand acres; and to the laſt claſs, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making ſuch intermediate claſſes as the reſolutions aforeſaid, and diſtributive juſtice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congreſs. And in caſe any ſuch claimant ſhall have ſuſtained ſuch loſſes and ſufferings, or performed ſuch ſervices for the United States, that he cannot juſtly be claſſed in any one general claſs, a ſeparate report ſhall be made of his circumſtances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio; *Provided,* that in conſidering what compenſation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, ſhall be conſidered at the juſt value thereof, at the time the ſame were made, reſpectively, either in whole or in part, as the caſe may be, a ſatiſfaction to thoſe who may have received the ſame: *Provided alſo,* that no claim under this law, ſhall be aſſignable until after report made to Congreſs, as aforeſaid, and until the ſaid lands be granted to the perſons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of ſaid reſolutions of Congreſs, which ſhall not be exhibited as aforeſaid, within the time by this act limited, ſhall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.

THIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Purſuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all perſons having claims under the reſolutions of Congreſs, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to tranſmit to the War Office within two years after the paſſing of the ſaid Act, viz. the 7th day of April, 1798, a juſt and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congreſs.

In the proof of claims, a ſtrict attention muſt be paid to the requiſitions of the 2d and 3d ſections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

July 10. 6t.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of the Firſt Quality of

SOLE-LEATHER,

Price by the ſingle ſide 25 cents per lb. and by the hundred or ton 20 cents. Apply to Mr. Reed ſign of the Waggon Pittſburgh, or the Subſcriber Huntingdon County, where any quantity of the [illegible] may be had.

WILLIAM KILLIP.

Auguſt 18, 1798.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Subſcribers, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittſburgh in general, are reſpectfully informed that the School will open in Mr. Gregg's Aſſembly Room, on Monday the 10th of September, and the firſt quarter expire on Saturday December the 1ſt, 1798.

Mr. H. will conſult the Subſcribers reſpecting the hours of Tuition before the commencement; which ſhall be ſo arranged as to give three Leſſons per week, and to embrace every other object which is proper to be adopted for the improvement of his Pupils.

Mr H. reſpectfully ſolicits the patronage of Ladies and Gentlemen, and begs leave to aſſure thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their commands, that he is entirely qualified to accompliſh his Pupils in the moſt Scientific manner—Engliſh, French and Scotch taſte.

B. HOLDICH.

Auguſt 30, 1798.

☞ Gentlemen and Ladies who may wiſh to avail themſelves of the opportunity of being inſtructed in the beſt manner, will be waited on at their own houſes to receive Leſſons—and private Balls be ſet apart for their practice in the Cotillion &c.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subſcriber being encouraged by his Friends, offers himſelf a Candidate for the Commiſſioners Office at the enſuing Election.

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Montours Run, September 1, 1798.

BROKERS OFFICE,

No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia.

WILLIAM M. BIDDLE informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs as a Broker and Scrivener, at No. 147 Cheſnut Street Philadelphia, in the vicinity of the Banks and the Land Office, and other Public Offices of this State and of the United States.

PATENTS for Land procured, and all kind of buſineſs tranſacted in the Land Office and other Public Offices with the utmoſt accuracy and diſpatch.

Perſons reſiding in the Weſtern Counties of Pennſylvania, may have their Letters Papers &c. ſafely forwarded to William M. Biddle, by applying to Thomas Collins Eſq. Attorney at Law Pittſburgh.

July 20, 1798.

Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Greenſburgh, on the 1ſt day of July, 1798.

A.

JOHN or James Anderſon, near Conemah. Mr. [illegible] or James Anderſon, Conemah. David Armſtrong, care of John Kirkpatrick Merchant in Greenſburgh. John Agnew, Merchant Fort Legonier. John Agnew, Tavern Keeper at Fort Legonier.

B.

James Boyd, Rolſton Settlement. Doctor Abraham Baily, Jacob's Creek Iron Works. Jacob Brenner, to the care of William Jameſon in Legonier Valley.

C.

Patrick Campbell, near Sewickley. Margaret Culbertſon, Hanna's Town, to the care of Mr. Kirkpatrick Greenſburgh. Ebenezer Coo. Michael Cooker, Greenſburgh. Iſaac Cochren, near Greenſburgh. James Cannon jun. care of Thomas Dunlap, ſix miles from Greenſburgh. Adam Camerer near Greenſburgh, care of Col. Koons in Greenſburgh. Joſeph Collins. John Caldwell, Taylor Greenſburgh.

D.

Hanover Davis near Greensburgh, care of Frederick Rohrer. James Dougherty, Mount Pleaſant Townſhip. David Duff, care of Mr. Dubois near Greenſburgh.

E.

Henry Ely, care of William Patrick. Ephraim Evans, near Greensburgh.

F.

Jacob Fritz, South-Huntingdon Townſhip. Samuel Fiſh, in Greensburgh.

G.

Craft Goaſt, near Connell's Town Fayette County, care of Mr. Goaſt.

H.

Catherine Holland, Jacob's Creek, care of Major Philip Coſe, Nine Mile run 2 letters. John Henderſon, Blacklegs Settlement, 21 miles from Greenſburg, care of John Armſtrong Wheelright Greenſburgh. Nobie Hunter Legonier Valley, care of Pailip Freeman Tavern Keeper Legonier.

L.

John Linninger, in Greensburgh. David Latimore, Black Smith at Irwin's mill. Francis Leck, at Jacob's Creek Iron Works.

M.

Doctor Mears, on or near Jacob's Creek, James M'Clean, Eſq. Allegheny Townſhip. Robert M'Cheſnik, care of Col. Cambell Robert M'Cloſky, care of the Rev. John M'Pherren near Greensburgh. Archibald M'Guire, Merchant. Henry M'Bride, Greensburgh, care of Mr. Beatty, Greensburgh. James M'Cutcheon, Unity Townſhip, care of James M'Clean, Tavern Keeper Greensburgh. George Millar or Robert Millar, care of James Guthrey. Robert or James Millar, care of James Guthrey. Robert Mayginnis. John M'Griff, in Conemaugh ſettlement, near Mr. Clarke's mill.

N.

Peter Rogers Nigh, Greensburgh.

O.

Martin Overholt, South-Huntington townſhip. Arthur O'Hara, care of George Smith.

R.

The Rev. Francis Reno. William Reed, care of Samuel Potter Jacob's ſwamps. Jacob Riſor, living at George Erenfrit's on the Cheſnut Ridge fourteen miles from the Glades on the Middle road.

S.

James Smith, near Kelly's fording on the Conemaugh, care of Mr. Robert Beatty, Merchant Greensburgh. Robert Smith, Fuller near Greensburgh. George Smith, Crooked creek. Archibald Smith, Salem townſhip. Andrew Shaw, near Hannah's Town. James Shall, Kiſkeminetas, care of John Brannon Greensburgh. Thomas Setton. George Setton.

T.

John Jack Thompſon, near Budd's Ferry.

V.

James Vance, South Huntington townſhip.
W. John Wright, Eſq.

Y.

Samuel Yearmans, Greensburg, near Morgin Fr.

Auguſt 18, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the

Subſcriber, living in Little Seweekly ſettlement, North Huntingdon townſhip, Weſtmoreland county, about the laſt of May, TWO STRAY COWS—one ten years old, of a deep red colour, with a white tail, white ſpots on her feet and legs, and a ſmall one on the top of her fore ſhoulders, has a ſtar in her face, no ear mark—the other ſix years old, brindle color, ſome white on her belly and hind feet, a white face, has been bored for the hollow horn, no ear mark. The owner or owners is hereby notified to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Auguſt 16, 1798.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, in Greenſburgh, either by note or book account, to come forward and ſettle off their reſpective balances, on or before the 1ſt day of October next.—Thoſe who neglect this notice may reſt aſſured that they will be dealt with as the law directs.—Produce will be taken in part pay if delivered previous to the above date, but after that time nothing but caſh will be receiv'd for payment, as a diſſolution of the preſent partnerſhip will take place on that day between the ſubſcribers.

NYHOFF & WEAVER.

September 1, 1798.

P. S. The buſineſs will be continued by Henry Weaver as uſual and upon moderate terms, oppoſite the Court Houſe Greenſburgh, where he has a handſome aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, which he will ſell low for caſh or country Produce.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county.

A REPORT has circulated that the Subſcriber has offered himſelf a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the next General Election, through the ſuperior motive of ſerving ſome other of the Candidates—The public may reſt aſſured of my ſincerity in offering myſelf—I therefore ſolicit the ſuffrages of thoſe who may think I merit.

JOSEPH SCOTT.

Montours Run, Sept. 1, 1798.

A LOTTERY

For raiſing the ſum of Twelve Thouſand Dollars, to be applied in erecting Piers to defend the Banks of the River Allegheny and Monongahela within the Borough of Pittſburgh, authorized by an act of the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.

The Scheme of the Firſt Claſs is as follows:

				Dollars.
1	Prize of	1000	Dollars, is	1000
1	of	800		800
2	of	500	are	1000
3	of	400		1200
5	of	300		1500
10	of	200		2000
15	of	100		1500
20	of	50		1000
50	of	20		1000
100	of	15		1500
2000	of	7		14000
1	of	2000	last drawn Ticket is	2000
1	of	1000	ſecond laſt drawn	1000
1	of	500	third laſt drawn	500

2210 Prizes } 6000 Tickets, } 30 000
3790 Blanks } at 5 Dols each }

All prizes ſubject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

The drawing of the Firſt Claſs to commence as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, and the prizes to be diſcharged on the completion of the drawing, which it is hoped will be in October next.

To thoſe acquainted with the ſituation, and who feel themſelves intereſted in the improvement and proſperity of the town of Pittſburgh, nothing need be ſaid touching the utility of the object to which the product of this Lottery is to be applied. To others it might be ſuggeſted how very important are its proſperity and advancement not only to thoſe adjacent, but to the inhabitants of the neighbouring counties and even of the towns on the Atlantic ſhores. Situated, as it is, on a point of land at the confluence of two majeſtic rivers which, joining, flow through an immenſe territory to the ocean, it muſt of neceſſity be in a conſiderable degree the emporium of that territory, if it be not abandoned to the impetuous current of the Allegheny which is making yearly, nay daily, encroachments on the land, and which will at no very diſtant day take poſſeſſion of the delightful ſpot on which the town ſtands, ſhould its ravages not be checked by the erection of Piers, or ſome other efficient means.

Tickets to be had of the Managers in Pittſburgh, of Thomas Hamilton in Greenſburgh, of General Douglaſs in Union town, of William Meetkirk in the town of Waſhington, of Alexander M'Dowell at Fort Franklin, of Roger Alden at Meadville, and Thomas Reeſe in the town of Erie.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
GEORGE STEVENSON,
JOHN SCULL,
ISAAC CRAIG,
NATHANIEL BEDFORD, Managers.
JAMES BRISON,
GEORGE SHIRAS,
JEREMIAH BARKER,
NATHANIEL IRISH.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, June 6.

We have very little doubt Lord St. Vincents will bring Buonaparte into the great STREIGHTS, if he attempts to paſs thoſe of Gibraltar.

The impreſs of ſeamen at Hull has been unuſually warm—all protections, except mates and carpenters, have been diſregarded. A great number of fine active young fellows were thus provided for our navy.

Four thouſand men are at this time quartered at Hull, who conduct themſelves with grear regularity and decorum.

With pleaſure we notice the great ſuperiority of our trade to the Baltic over all other nations of the world;—this is clearly ſhewn by the laſt Sound Liſt, where 170 veſſels arrived, belonging to this kingdom, from the 15th to the 19th of laſt month. Fifty-nine were to and from Hull—not one of them from France, Spain, or Holland.

An order of the Privy Council has been received in Edinburgh, to make a ballot of 3000 militia out of the 5492 formerly drawn, which will be put in execution over all Scotland as ſoon as poſſible.

An order has alſo been received at Stranrear from the Duke of Portland, for preventing all perſons coming into Scotland from Ireland.

June 9.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Duke of Portland's office from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The accounts we underſtand are upon the whole very favorable, and his Excellency entertains a hope of the ſpeedy restoration of tranquility.

We were told by the French, that they would be with us before the leaves appeared on the trees; but we believe the only tree which has yet ſhewn no ſigns of bloſſom in this country, is the French Tree of Liberty.

The following fact is told in the French papers in order to ſhew the ſcarcity of ſpecie at Paris: A citizen advertiſed, about four days ago, that he was deſirous of lending, for four or ten years, the ſum of 1200 franes, about 50l. ſterling, but that he requeſted the ſecurity of land or houſes at Paris. The terms on which he propoſed to lend it, were 16 per cent per annum, if it was taken for ten years, or 20 per cent if taken only for four years. Within the ſpace of 48 hours, no leſs than 500 perſons appeared to anſwer the advertiſement."

DUBLIN, June 2.

Laſt Sunday the whole of the male inhabitants of Williamſtown, Newtown, Danicary, and Monkſtown, went voluntarily before the magiſtrates and took a ſtrong and ſolemn oath of allegiance to his majeſty, and againſt aſſociating with United Iriſhmen or any unlawful ſociety. And on Tueſday the whole of the inhabitants of Williamſtown entered into reſolutions, declaring their readineſs to take up arms in defence of their king and country, and the laws of the realm, againſt any traitors or conſpirators.

By the driver of one of the mail coaches that arrived this morning, it is reported that laſt night a vaſt body of inſurgents entered Kilcock, and forced along with them every man they could lay hold of. They alſo took all the horſes they could find, among which were 16 in the mail coach ſtables, ſo that the coach man was obliged to drive one ſet of cattle thirty miles.—The inſurgents have not kept poſſeſſion of the town.

By a gentleman who arrived here from Carlow, we learn, that on Sunday morning an expreſs arrived there from Ballyfort, ſtating that the rebels had poſſeſſion of that place and were ſtrengthening themſelves in it. Major Dennis inſtantly marched two troops of the 9th Dragoons, and one of the North Cork Militia behind each troop. They evacuated the place before he came up, but he fell in with a reconnoitering party, conſiſting of ſeven or eight men who were all ſhot. A Dr. Johnſton of that town, who was with the main body of them before they fled, and had encouraged them to make a ſtand, by promiſing them a ſpeedy reinforcement, was taken and ſhot by the military and his houſe afterwards deſtroyed. It having appeared evident that the greater part of the inhabitants had aſſiſted the rebels, the military burnt the town, with the exception of a few houſes belonging to welldiſpoſed people. Two young gentlemen going from Waterford to ſee their relations, were taken priſoners, by the inſurgents, and detained till the evacuation of Ballyfort, on the approach of the army.

We have heard of another aſſemblage of them in the above neighbourhood—of their being attacked and routed, with the loſs of ſeveral hundred killed, and a proportionate number wounded.

Yeſterday the remains of Mr. Ryan were interred in Mary's church yard upwards of two thouſand yeomen forming a moſt reſpectable proceſſion. This was the brave officer who was wounded by Lord Fitzgerarld.

OSTEND, May 30.

"Citizen,

"On the 30th Floreal, at four in the morning, the Engliſh, to the number of from 35 to 37 ſail, awakened us by a complete bombardment, which laſted till half paſt one o'clock having killed ſome of the inhabitants and damaged the town; about eight in the morning they landed 2,500 ſoldiers, and between five and ſix thouſand ſeamen, with about 50 barrels of powder. They proceeded to the SAS DE SLYDKENS, about a quarter of a league from the commune, and placed the whole of the powder under the Sluiſe, with which they blew it up. The exploſion was ſo violent, that all the ſurrounding houſes were damaged. Having finiſhed their expedition, they returned to the ſhore where they had thrown up ſome entrenchments. On the ſame day at ſix in the evening, the brave Grenadier company of the 46th demi-brigade, followed by about 250 of the ſame brigade, croſſed the arm of the ſea which forms this port, and marched towards the enemy.

"Next day, at three in the morning, our brave defenders commenced the attack by a fire of muſketry, which continued for about half an hour. But, impatient of the victory, the Grenadiers ruſhed on the enemy with the bayonet UN DE PAS DE CHARGE, and won the day. All the Engliſh were made priſoners. Not one was able to regain the fleet. Among the priſoners there is a General, a Colonel and a part of the ſtaff; we are apprehenſive of a new bombardment as they ſtill keep our port blockaded. With regard to a deſcent we have no fear, as reinforcements are arrived from every quarter. I ſhall ſend you more ample details in a few days.

"I write in haſte. Health.—VIVE LA REPUBLIC.

◆◆◆

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, Auguſt 18.

News From Ireland.

Yeſterday arrived here the brig Charlotte, Capt. Noble, from Liverpool. On the 11th June, off the harbour of Cork, ſpoke a Britiſh frigate from Cork, the officers of which informed, that two or three days before, a general engagement had taken place, not far from Cork, between the Britiſh and Iriſh Royal troops, and the Iriſh rebels;—that the action was bloody, and that the Royal troops obtained a complete victory over their infatuated opponets, 6000 of whom fell in the battle.

☞ This news, though verbal, is intitled to attention. It will be recollected, that our laſt dates from Ireland was, June 4th, at which time it was oficially announced to the Britiſh Cabinet, that a general attack was to be made on the inſurgents, on that, or the ſucceeding day; and that the royal army was ſtrongly reinforced. Cork is not far from the center of action.

The round number of 6000 may be exaggerated, but the laſt accounts made the rebel army 15,000 ſtrong, and probably was augmenting.

It is difficult to aſſign any probable object to the French expedition from Toulon. Its apperance in the higher latitudes of the Mediterranean on the 5th June;—the force of which it is compoſed, and other concuring circumſtances, demonſtrated that it is not bound into the Atlantic. On the other hand, its force is more than adequate to any enterprize contemplated againſt Smyrna, Salonica, or even Conſtantinople;—and beſides, (which we confeſs is but a ſtraw's weight objection) no known cauſe of quarrel or rapaine exiſts againſt the ſubjects of the Porte. Egypt has been held out, as the oſtenſible object; but if the deſtination of the armament, is to that quarter and the intent a communication between the Red Sea and Mediterranean, we imagine Citizen Buonaparte has carved out work, which will laſt him, and all the workmen he procure, at leaſt half a century. Conjecture, therefore, muſt have its ſcope: and when we conſider the ſtratagems of which the conductor of the expedition is capable, we ſhall not be ſurprized, if we find his object has not yet been contemplated, and that a blow has been ſtruck which no one, but the projectors, ever thought of.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Wooden Walls of America, are raiſing in every quarter. Scarce a port on our 1600 miles coaſt, but is furniſhing quotas to render it an invulnerable bulwark againſt all the minor maritime powers of the world.—In friendſhip with the Directors of the floating caſtles of Old England, we may ſoon "doff the world aſide, or bid it halt."

In a few ſhort weeks, the aſſay towards an American navy, will embrace NINE large frigates—ſome of them equil to European ſhips of the line, of the 4th rate: Twelve ſloops of war, from 20 to 24 guns: Six from 16 to 18, about ten cutters, and as many gallies making in all Forty-eight ſhips of war. No inconſiderable force this—for a nation which three months ago, had not an armed veſſel afloat!—And all this, beſide the ſtout frigates, &c. building in the ſeveral States, to be loned to government.

August 20.

Captain Bartlett, arrived yeſterday from St. Martins, informs, that the ſhip John, from Europe for Philadelphia, had been ſent into St. Bartholomews by a French privateer.—No account could be given of the Captain and crew, and it is ſuppoſed they had been all murdered, as every queſtion concerning them was evaded.

PORTLAND, Auguſt 15.

The ſtate of Georgia is the only one, in which the importation of ſlaves is permitted: but we are happy to mention, that by an article in the NEW Conſtitution, it is prohibited there alſo, on the ſevereſt penalties, ſubſequent to October next. This ſtain on our national character, is now, then, completely wiped away, and this foul traffic in human fleſh, forever aboliſhed.—We owe this happy reform in a great meaſure, to the active and indefatigible benevolence of the Society of Friends throughout the Union.—For their diſintereſted and humane exertions in this reſpect, they merit the thanks of all mankind.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

The Houſe of Aſſembly of the State of New-York, on Saturday laſt, in committee of the whole, agreed to a bill appropriating One Million Two Hundred Thouſand Dollars, to be applied under the direction of the Preſident of the United States, to the Fortification and Defence of the Port of New-York—and Two Hundred and Twenty one Thouſand Dollars, for the purchaſe of Arms, building of Arſenals, mounting of Cannon, &c. &c.

Monday morning, Mr. Higging, a pilot, ſpoke the revenue cutter General Green, Captain Price, near the Brown, who had juſt ſtretched in from a cruize, and meant to go out again immediately. All well on board—had ſeen no French cruizers.

The ſhip Riſing Sun, Thompſon, has arrived at New-Caſtle, with 200 paſſengers from Londonderry.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 21.

Extract of a letter from London, dated 6th June.

"It it with real concern I obſerve the appearance of a calamitous war between France and your country, I can aſſure you the people here almoſt to a man, are greatly incenſed at the conduct of the French government towards America, as it gives us great reaſon to believe that their only aim is plunder, and not the freedom and happineſs of mankind, as they have been dazzling the world with; but our eyes are now opened and we perceive the deluſion; they have made their warmeſt friends here their avoyed enemies. Although the times have been very indifferent with us, I am convinced they would be ten fold worſe if the French could conquer us; but I truſt God will preſerve both us and you from their deſigns. I need not mention to you the diſturbed ſtate of Ireland—there have been ſeveral battles fought, in which the king's troops have been generally ſucceſsful. I am ſorry to ſay too many lives have been loſt on both ſides, but the inſurgents have ſuffered as ten to one. I truſt it is nearly over, as many of theſe deluded people have come in, and given up their arms ſuch as they had. Many perſons here have been lately taken up for treaſon, amongſt them three or four perſons of note in the temple, againſt whom the charges are not yet exhibited. Several others have been tried at Maidſtone, one of whom is to be executed this week. O'Connor is acquitted, but is ſent to Ireland to anſwer another charge.

"Thank God we have a very promiſing ſeaſon for the various productions of the earth; it does not appear that a ſingle article has been miſſed; fruit is early and in great abundance. We had a very fine winter; in ſhort we want nothing but acknowledgements to Providence for his great goodneſs to this country."

Whatever is violent and deſtructive muſt be of ſhort duration, becauſe it conſumes the fuel that it feeds upon; and it is to this natural conſequence of violence and deſtruction, that mankind owe that ſmall degree of tranquility, which they, generally ſpeaking, enjoy.

The ſudden, complete, and univerſal overthrow of French invaders, and ruin of their ambitious and wicked projects of aggrandizement and plunder, will, before long, convince us, that where there is no moderation, there can be no permanent ſucceſs, that political, like natural evil, will not ſet bounds to itſelf; and that peace and happineſs are not yet totally extinguiſhed or forever gone!

Extract of a letter from Switzerland.

"You can form no idea of the miſery which prevails in this wretched country ſince the French came into it; but it would be painful for you to hear how much they have diſgraced themſelves and degraded us by their abominable conduct—Hiſtory furniſhes no examples of ſuch atrocious conduct—Property is attacked on all occaſions—Modeſty violated, and law and religion turned into redicule; in ſhort, injury and inſult cannot be carried farther than they are.

"We have but one conſolation left, which is, that things are too bad to laſt; and certainly thoſe whom the French have ſubdued, one by one, by treachery, will unite to throw off the yoke. It we could have ſome ſupport from the emperor, the tide might eaſily be turned yet, for there are but very few among us devoted to the Directory of France; and even thoſe few complain."

Extract of a letter from William Wood, to his brother in this city, dated Algezira, June 3.

"I am not certain but we will fetch home as many as ſix gentlemen paſſengers, who were brought in here yeſterday, in the Prince of Wales packet, bound from Falmouth to Jamaica. She was captured off Madeira, by a ſmall French privateer of 8 guns, after an action of two hours and a half, when the packet's men left their guns. She is a moſt beautiful little ſhip carrying ſix fours. But the French have mauled her moſt curſedly. Four men killed, and ſix wounded. The French, they ſay, treated them with great politeneſs, which is a d——d ſight better than they treated me."

Pittsburgh, September 8.

The papers received by the laſt mail, differ in their accounts of the number of perſons, who has daily fallen victims to the Yellow Fever; but it appears, upon an average, that about twenty is buried daily in Philadelphia. It has made its appearance in ſome few caſes at New-York, in conſequence of which the veſſels bound to that place from Philadelphia, are obliged to ride quarantine. Boſton has alſo been very unhealthy during the late exceeding warm weather, the change of which we ſincerely hope will reſtore health to our fellow citizens of each of theſe cities, in proportion to their afflictions.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

COLONEL Preſley Nevill is offered as a candidate for Congreſs, and "will ſerve if elected." The perſons who ſupport him reſpect his talents (which he has promiſed "*ſhall be exerted with the utmoſt alacrity in their ſervice*") as alſo the principle oppoſed to engroſſing offices. It muſt be an agreeable ſurpriſe to the friends of the Colonel who know him to be naturally indolent, to find that he has thus ſuddenly ſtarted up with this laudible zeal and promiſed "*the utmoſt alacrity*" in the diſcharge of his hoped for duty. I, as a citizen of Allegheny county aſk, what this man of alacrity has done for his conſtituents during three years continuance in the State Legiſlature? It cannot be ſaid that taking up lands North and Weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, is an advantage to the county, neither can any ſpeculation for individual intereſt whilſt in public office, be conſidered as a recommendation. His friends have then to boaſt of, but will be at a loſs to ſhew that he has exerted his abilities with alacrity in any other way.

Will not the ſpirit oppoſed to engroſſing offices apply to Colonel Nevill? He is now Surveyor of a Diſtrict in this County, Brigade Inſpector with a *Sallary*, Pay-Maſter-General (his accounts not being finally ſettled) of the Militia Army; and was at the ſame time Member of Aſſembly and Receiver and Storer of Whiſkey paid in kind for the Exciſe. The Colonel never loſſes ſight of the main point, and has never accepted of one office which took away or deſtroyed the prophets of another. More profitable offices is his cry.—How many offices can this man of alacrity bear? Broad as his ſhoulders are, he cannot ſupport all. Will he not let others come in for a ſhare? Mr. Woods has been propoſed for Congreſs, and Colonel Nevill was amongſt the firſt to offer his ſupport, by ſaying, "*that it was his wiſh that Mr. Woods ſhauld be elected, and that he would give him his vote and intereſt.*" If I am not accurate Colonel Nevill can contradict my ſtatement.

If Mr. Woods be elected he muſt relinquiſh his ſeat in the State Senate, and cannot hold both offices at at the ſame time—Mr. Woods holds no profitable office. He relinquiſhed his profeſſional buſineſs which was equal to that of any perſon in the country, to ſerve the county of Allegheny. Be was but one Seſſion in the Legiſlature and every one knows we have benefited by his ſervices. If uſefulneſs direct the choice of a repreſentative Mr. Woods will not loſs by a compariſon.

But this ſame Nevill family have all the profitable offices in the country, and have grown rich in the poſſeſſion of them; yet not content with this, it would ſeem as if their wealth and power had lead them to ſuppoſe, that no one ought to hold an office but by their ſpecial grace and favor.—The influence of office is great,—there cannot be a better evidence of it, than the noiſy and turbulent ſpirit diſcovered by thoſe who are dependant for advantages on the Inſpector of the Revenue, the Deputy-Quarter Maſter and Commiſſary, and the Honorable Candidate of their connexion. It is an influence boaſted of by them—and which every well diſpoſed citizen would deſire to keep within due bounds.

A CITIZEN.

MR. SCULL.

I OBSERVE in your paper of 25th of Auguſt, a piece ſigned "A Friend to Union." I had ſeen the ſame in the Telegraphe without the leaſt diſpoſition to reply, but finding it republiſhed, I beg leave to offer a few remarks.

The arguments for dropping Mr. Gallatin at the enſuing election are ſound, and ſuch as ought to have weight with every American, they are ſuch as might be expected from the ſignature, from a friend to union, good order, and our government.

For my own part I ſolemnly declare that I think alike of Nevill and Woods; their abilities and federaliſm about equal, and ſhould rejoice in the opportunity of congratulating my country on the election of either. Not ſo this pretended friend to union; he ſuggeſts no idea of accommodation, gives no proofs of the ſuperior popularity of either, but NOLENS VOLENS, without why or wherefore, indecently puſhes forward a canditate who, whatever may be his merit, hath not been taken up generally by the people.—But let us turn to publication.

He ſays, "Mr. Woods was the firſt ſpoken of."—This is contradicted, but I will grant it; firſt come firſt ſerved is a rule at mill, but really I can ſee no good reaſon for adopting it in chooſing members of Congreſs. Col. Nevill hath been moſt ſpoken of, he hath been taken up by the different meetings at Pittſburgh, M'Kee's-Port, Nobleſburgh, Bell's on Chartiers creek &c.—To ouſt Gallatin it will not ſignify how early a man was nominated, but how well he can be ſupported. He ſays, "Col. Nevill was brought forward by Mr. Brackenridge and his party, who attempt to divert the public by their hand-bills, which are the weapons of deſigning ſeditious men." I will firſt aſk this gentleman, whether he expects to effect a union, by abuſing a reſpectable part of the community and calling them the tools of ſedition and deſign?—And next, whether Mr. Woods' friends have not likewiſe publiſhed hand-bills?—And finally, on this queſtion, whether hand-bills in favor of Nevill are more dangerous, more productive of ſedition than thoſe in favor of Mr. Woods—and whether either can have a worſe tendency than inflammatory inſidious publications in a newſpaper, although under a ſpecious hypocritical ſignature?—"Let us," ſays he, "take up but one, let that one be Mr. *Woods*,"—I ſay great numbers have determined otherwiſe, and it is impudence in him to dictate.—He ſays, "the people are prepared to vote for Mr. Woods,"—It is otherwiſe and he knows it, or where the neceſſity of his ſophiſtical addreſs?—"But, ſays he, "in the caſe of the other, there are old wounds not yet healed, which might create objections, that all good men would wiſh to ſee buried in oblivion."—I now aſk the public if they have ever ſeen a more impudent or wicked idea from the pen of any man?—what the author means is evident, he alludes to the late unfortunate inſurrection in this country, and would render obnoxious every one who were not engaged in it—certainly Nevill and Woods were not oppoſed in this buſineſs—Mr. Gallatin was the only one of the three who encouraged it, and it is his intereſt Mr. Union means to ſupport, having firſt by his abuſe of French meaſures obtained the confidence of the friends to government.

A PITTSBURGER.

CITIZENS OF GREENE, WASHINGTON, AND ALLEGHENY COUNTIES.

YOU have ſeen the letter in the laſt Gazette, addreſſed to Colonel Preſley Nevill, and ſigned Alexander Addiſon and others. They talk of my INTRIGUES, and refer him to my incidents, for the evidence of the RESPECT I entertain for his character. I had not thought I had ſaid a diſreſpectful word of him in my incidents. On the contrary I have ſpoken of him with reſpect, and reſolved all his prepoſſeſſions againſt me, into miſconception and the intrigues of my brother of the bar.

"I did not think he would be ſo eaſily gulled:" Who reported this? There have been fifty ſpies ſent to me on pretence of buſineſs, to draw me into converſation, and as I knew they would not go away without their errand, I have generally ſaid ſomething to keep their mouths going when they went back; but not a ſingle ſerious word to my recollection to any of them. As to GULLING, it is not my phraſiology. It has been ſome fool that has carried it.

Colonel Nevill muſt be much obliged to them to be told to his face that he is GULLED.

Doubtleſs the pleaſure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat;

but the pleaſure lies in the deception, not in the being told of it.

My note to one whom they call a FRIEND, ſpoke of "killing two dogs with one ſtone." It was an enigma which I gave to puzzle him; and which I knew he would communicate to the Directory. They have been puzzled, like the Sphinx by Oedipus, and when they come to publiſh it, every one will ſee the joke.

"We exhort you Sir, as you regard the intereſt of the United States, and the proſperity of its government." This from men, ſome of whom were foreigners and others infants, at the time Col Nevill bore arms in the cauſe of America. For lads to exhort men has a prepoſterous appearance; and though, I diſclaim the illiberality of ſaying that a foreigner made a citizen ſhould not have a voice in our affairs; yet it is not with a good grace, nor likely to be well received, that ſuch as uſurp the character of FATHERS OF THE STATE and begin to exhort one and abuſe another, as perſons priviledged by age, ſervices or authority.

What evidence had theſe men, who ſigned the paper, of my TRIUMPHING IN JUGLING, OR MOVING PUPPETS? If they had any, it was ex parte; and the maxim muſt be known at leaſt to the Judge, audi alteram partem; and though it was not in his judicial capacity, he received theſe impreſſions; yet the habits of inveſtigation in a court of juſtice might have led him to diſtruſt the teſtimony even of the beſt men, until they had been croſs examined, or appearances explained by counter teſtimony. Now the fact is that I have neither INTRIGUED NOR JUGGLED, if it even were exceptionable to out-juggle jugglers, as Moſes did the Egyption Magicians. This Known therefore muſt be conſidered as having judged raſhly; and this is contrary to the injunction of the ſcripture, "judge not raſhly, but judge righteous judgment."

Having done with the letter of the Waſhington Directory; I come to a ſtatement under the ſignature of A FEDERALIST, and take upon me to contradict it in a moſt material point, and which reſpects myſelf viz, that "the proceedings of theſe meetings (meaning thoſe in the country in conſequence of the publication of our hand-bills) as to the form of expreſſion have been framed by Mr. Brackenridge, and a portion of his ill will has been infuſed into more than one of them." I acknowledge there are appearances, that might miſlead a man of CANDOUR AND CORRECTNESS, in ſuppoſing this, one of the papers having been copied in my office, and having examined the proof ſheets of the other at the requeſt of the Printer; but farther participation, directly or indirectly, originally or progreſſively, by hint, communication, or otherwiſe, verbal or written, in expreſſion or idea, to frame, add, alter, vary or diminiſh, I deny, and call upon the author to ſupport his charge or retract his error.

As to my ſtiling myſelf a PRIME MOVER, in the caſe of Nevill, I had thought I was, becauſe no perſon had mentioned his name to me before I mentioned it to ſome; but it appears that he had been in the contemplation of many. It reminds me of a remark I have made, converſing with ſoldiers who have been in an engagement: Every one thought he had done all, becauſe he only knew what himſelf did. But it is of no moment, whether I am prime mover or no mover. The thing is moved and it will go on.

Before I cloſe, I think proper to obſerve, that in my laſt, by the term "equanimity upon the bench," I had reference to temper, not principle, and there is no other phraſe in that or this that can have the leaſt relation to judicial conduct or capacity.

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Waſhington, September 1, 1798.

GENTLEMEN,

THE letter from this place to you of the 18th of Auguſt, was alſo addreſſed to the other committee, conſiſting of General Gibſon and others, and has been publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 25th of Auguſt. Our expreſſions muſt have been unfaithful to our ſentiments, if they could be conſidered any ground of reſentment; and we think it impoſſible that they ſhould be conſidered as the language of Dictators.—Indeed Gentlemen, neither you, nor we, muſt conſider ourſelves as Dictators to each other, or to the Diſtrict; but either of us may expreſs our ſentiments with freedom, and we truſt we have done it, and ſhall do it with decency. We did think that the nomination of Col. Nevill proceeded from the intrigues of private enmity—but in ſaying ſo, we had no intention of inſulting the freemen of Pittſburgh.—Our opinion was founded on the known enmity of Mr. Brackenridge to Mr. Woods, Mr. Brackenridge's *diſcourſe* in the newſpaper, the diſapprobation of the firſt meeting in Pittſburgh, modeſtly ending in means of procuring information, and the management of the ſecond meeting, ſetting up a new name without any enquiry as to its acceptability in the diſtrict, and as we are aſſured, publiſhing it to the world under a number of names falſly increaſed. We are ſorry if in any of theſe points we have been *miſtaken*, all we wiſh to be believed is that we have been ſincere. However this may be in conſequence of a circular letter from the committee of the firſt meeting, and hand-bills from that of the ſecond: There was a meeting of inhabitants of this town diſpoſed to change their preſent repreſentative in Congreſs—and it was reſolved, that ſome preſent ſhould be requeſted to go to Pittſburgh, and there endeavor to ſatisfy themſelves whether General Woods or Colonel Nevill was moſt likely to be ſupported by the federal intereſt in Allegheny county, and to aſſure ſuch as they ſhould converſe with in that county, that we would ſupport that candidate moſt likely to be thus ſupported.—In this we all agreed.

Two gentlemen went and returned with a report confirming our original ſuſpicions, that Mr. Woods would be beſt ſupported in Allegheny county.—Whether this accorded with your individual ſentiments, or whether the ſentiments of the borough of Pittſburgh was a faithful copy of that of Allegheny county, is not for us to ſay.—Be that as it may, as we knew nothing to contradict the report of the gentlemen whom we ſent to Pittſburgh, it became our duty to act accordingly. In conſequence of this we wrote our letter to you and the other committee, and we ſent two gentlemen to Greene county to endeavor to collect the ſentiments there.

The reſult of this laſt enquiry, and our opinion on it, is publiſhed in the Pittſburgh Gazette of the 1ſt of September, and ſo the matter now ſtands.

Really gentlemen, the firſt ſetting up of Mr. Woods did not take place here, however, we may approve it—nor have we any Directory here.—We hope we are too modeſt—we know we are too weak to think ſo—we truſt we are too well known that it ſhould be believed that we think ſo. Mr. Woods was ſet up among yourſelves, and we think you have not named a better, nor one more likely to ſucceed. An inhabitant of this place was a few weeks ago at Pittſburgh, invited to Col. Nevill's houſe. Col. Nevill introduced the ſubject of the election of a member of Congreſs, and when the gentleman from this place declined any interference, Col. Nevill urged it as a duty of every man, on this occaſion, to interfere, and told him there was one thing which (ſaid he) *we have determined at Pittſburgh, that is to run John Woods for Congreſs*, and Col. Nevill did urge this gentleman to ſupport the election of Mr. Woods as a member of Congreſs.—This we were *told* and believe—Col. Nevill knows whether it be true or not. We beg leave to aſſure you gentlemen, that our wiſh was, and is, to carry a federal member, and had we believed that Col. Nevill had the beſt chance of ſupport from the federal intereſt, we (whatever reaſon we might have to prefer the other to him) would have ſupported him, for the proof of this we appeal to all who have known our conduct.—No better proof of it can we give to you, than this, that of the only two who, at our firſt meeting, were of an opinion favorable to Col. Nevill's chance of election, we ſent one to enquire at Pittſburgh, and another into Greene county, and both returned changed in their ſentiments and convinced that Mr. Woods only ought to be ſupported againſt Mr. Gallatin. Whether this opinion be juſt or not we cannot ſay, but we have ſtated the means we have taken to enquire and the reſult of our enquiry, and we hope it will appear to you that our motives and views have been honeſt, our means prudent, and that as honeſt men we could have formed no other determination than that which we have formed and communicated to you. We hope alſo, that the correſpondence with you has on our part been conducted with ſuch decency and reſpect as become you and us. We dare ſay you entertain the ſame conſolatory ſentiments, and to providence muſt we leave the reſult.

DAVID REDICK, Chairman.
J. PENTECOST, Secretary.
Adamſon Tannehill, Eſq.
Meſſrs. William Chriſty, Thomas
Gregg, & Thomas Bracken.

To the Citizens of the townwips of Meade, Irwin and Erie, connty of Allegheny, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen,

YOUR Addreſs and Memorial to the Preſident, Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, has been preſented to me.

The veneration you poſſeſs of the bleſſings of civil, and religious liberty, and your attachment to your country and its government, under which you enjoy ſuch ineſtimable advantages are ſentiments worthy of the beſt of men.

The confidence and ſatisfaction, you expreſs, in the firm and upright conduct of the executive authority, towards France, are received with eſteem, and the indignation you feel, at the contempt, inſults, and accumulated injuries, with which our efforts, and overtures, for the preſervation of peace have been received, does you honor.

Sentiments like theſe are of themſelves a ſufficient pledge of ſupport, to ſuch meaſures, as government in its wiſdom, may adopt and direct, for the preſervation of the national honor, ſafety and confidence.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadeplhia, June 20, 1798.

☞ An Extra Meeting of the Pittſburgh Mechanical Society, will be held on Monday the 10th inſtant, at the uſual time and place on buſineſs of importance, as a non-attendance of a number of the members for ſome time paſt has rendered it neceſſary to call this meeting, ſuch members as do not attend agreeable to the by laws may expect to have them enforced againſt them.

By Order,
I. D. WILLIAMS, Sec'ry P. T.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

GENTLEMEN,

I am one among the many who are ſoliciting your intereſt for the *SHREFF'S OFFICE*, and ſhould I be the object of your choice, ſhall make the duties thereof my ſtudy and indeavour to execute with fidelity.

I am,
Your moſt humble ſervant.
HENVEY HETH.

September 7, 1798.

Came to the plantation of the Subſcriber, in Mifflin townſhip Allegheny county, ſome time ago, *A GREY MARE*; about thirteen and a half hands high, ſuppoſed to be twelve years old, black main and tail. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take her away

JOHN M'DERMOTT.

Auguſt 22, 1798

FOR SALE,

Building Lots near the Market.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

Pittſburgh, September [illegible] *1798.*

Pleaſant Situation ON THE MONONGAHELA

A Plantation For Sale,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres of Land, ſituate in Elizabeth Townſhip Allegheny County on the river Monongahela, fifteen miles from Pittſburgh by land, and twenty-five by water, and within half a mile of Parkinſon's mill—The greateſt part thereof is a rich bottom well timbered, and the upland is of the firſt quality. There are twenty acres cleared and under good fence, ten of which are excellent meadow. A never failing ſpring of water is on this farm, and may be drawn over a great part of it.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms by applying to Denny and Beelen Pittſburgh, or to the Subſcriber adjoining the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CLURE.

September 7, 1798.

N. B. Immediate poſſeſſion will be given.

A STRAY STEER.

CAME to the Plantation of the Subſcriber, living on the head of the Four-Mile run Pitt townſhip Allegheny county, ſome time laſt fall, *A RED MULY STEER*, about three years old, and has no brand or ear mark perceivable. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM KNOX.

September 8, 1798.

To the Free Electors of Allegheny County.

THE Subſcriber offers himſelf as a Candidate for the *SHERIFF'S OFFICE* at the enſuing Election, and ſhould he ſucceed, hopes to merit the good will of his friends and the public in general.

HUGH FLEMING.

Pine-Creek, September 7, 1798.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, A MARE of five or ſix years old, no mark or brand perceivable—ſhe is a dark ſorrel with a bald face, about thirteen hands high with no ſhoes on—ſhe is marked on the two fore legs with the ſpencial—ſhe is thin in fleſh. Two Dollars reward will be given if only ſtrayed, if ſtolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief and mare, and Eight Dol. for the mare only, if delivered or ſecured ſo that the owner may get her, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by me

ANDREW JACK.

September 8, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County.

THE [illegible] leave to expreſs the [illegible] ſenſe of gratitude he feels for the honor conferred on him at the laſt Election, and in order that an adequate [illegible] may be choſen at the enſuing one, gives this early notice that it will be no longer compatible with his [illegible] to ſerve in that capacity.

The public having been in poſſeſſion of his name for a conſiderable time as a candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, and he having been objected to his pretenſions by ſome, that he already held one Office, he wiſhes to obſerve that ſucceſs at the laſt Election was not his object, but barely to give publicity to his name in this large and reſpectable County. He reſpectfully ſolicits the ſuffrages of his friends and the public at the next Election for the Sheriff's office, and if ſucceſsful hopes to diſcharge the duties thereof with fidelity.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

[illegible] Auguſt 21, 1798.

NEW GOODS,

[illegible] by

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

AT their Store the corner of Front and Market ſtreets, a general aſſortment of the NEWEST and moſt [illegible] GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon—they have alſo a general aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Bolting Cloths,

[illegible] LEAD, which they offer on reaſonable terms.

Thoſe indebted to them are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective accounts to prevent trouble.

Pittſburgh, June [illegible] 1798.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of Excellent

Fine Salt, at

JAMES O'HARA's.

Pittſburgh, May [illegible] 1798.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY *virtue of ſundry writs of venditioni exponas and of* [illegible] *exemplified out of the Court of Common Pleas of Weſtmoreland county, and to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale on Tueſday the* [illegible] *day of* [illegible] *next, in the town of Greenſburgh in the ſaid county, the following tracts and parcels of land and real property, to wit:*

Two [illegible] *acres and 26 perches* [illegible] *ſituate in* [illegible] *townſhip* [illegible] *lands of Thomas* [illegible] [illegible] *Hamilton and others, being part of* [illegible] *acres and 26 perches patented in the name of* [illegible] *Hatch. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the ſaid John Hatch, at the ſuit of John Creigh's* [illegible] *of John Creigh.*

A [illegible] *undivided third part of one* [illegible] *acres* [illegible]*, ſituate in South Huntingdon townſhip, adjoining lands of Henry* [illegible]*,* [illegible] *Semple and others,* [illegible]*. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Joſeph P*[illegible] [illegible] *Boyd.*

[illegible] *the right, title and eſtate, of* [illegible] *in and to* [illegible] *acres of land* [illegible] *ſituate in Derry townſhip, adjoining lands of Conrad* [illegible]*, John Ruff and* [illegible]*. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the ſaid William Alexander, at the ſuit of James Hamilton.*

Alſo, all the right and title of John R[illegible]*, in and to* [illegible] *acres of land more or leſs, ſituate* [illegible] *waters of* [illegible]*,* [illegible] *lands of James* [illegible]*, John* [illegible] *and James Graham. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the ſaid John* [illegible] *of John* [illegible]*.*

[illegible] *all the right, title and eſtate, of* [illegible] *in and to 50 acres of land more or leſs* [illegible] *in* [illegible] *townſhip, adjoining lands of* [illegible]*, Joſeph Howell and* [illegible]*. Seized and taken in execution as the property of* [illegible] *Williams, at the ſuit of* [illegible] *Donn*[illegible]*.*

[illegible] *ſituate formerly in* [illegible] *townſhip, adjoining* [illegible] *and John Conrad, containing* [illegible] *acres and allowance. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel* [illegible] *at the ſuit of James Carnahan.*

[illegible] *a certain houſe and lot of ground in the town of Greenſburgh, in the ſaid county in the tenure of William Harris, and to adjoin lots of Matthew* [illegible]*. One other lot of ground,* [illegible]*, adjoining William* [illegible] *John Probſt and others, containing one and an half acres and twenty perches, and* [illegible] *lot of ground, containing two acres* [illegible] *adjoining John Probſt and others,* [illegible] *taken in execution as the property of the ſaid William Harris, at the ſuit of Nyb*[illegible]*.*

[illegible] *twenty acres of land more or leſs,* [illegible] *lands of Robert Taylor and Robert* [illegible] *townſhip. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Ma*[illegible]*, at the ſuit of James Fulton.*

Taken in execution with the appurtenances, and to be ſold by me

JAMES BRADY, Sheriff.

Auguſt 24, 1797.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Water ſtreet, in the Town of Pittſburgh, which has been for many years occupied as a Public Tavern, and eſtabliſhed by the ſign of the Fountain (or Green Tree.) The eligibility of the ſituation, the commodiouſneſs of the Houſe, Stable, and other neceſſary buildings renders it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more, as the perſon who may wiſh to purchaſe will view the premiſes. A ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be expected, and an extenſive credit will be given, if required, for the balance.

Likewiſe, a Seven Acre Out-Lot, contiguous to the Town, under cultivation, with a poſt and rail fence. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, who will give an indiſputable title.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, June 23, 1798.

FOR SALE, the following

Tracts of LAND,

in ALLEGHENY COUNTY, viz.

EIGHTEEN adjoining Tracts, ſituate from 11 to 15 miles from Pittſburgh, containing from 200 to 235 acres each; two [illegible] a mile from the above, containing 224 acres each; two ditto three quarters of a mile from the laſt mentioned, containing 235 acres each; two ditto 3 miles from the laſt mentioned Tracts and 18 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 206 acres each—alſo, four adjoining Tracts 26 miles from Pittſburgh, containing 300 acres each.

Theſe lands are ſituate on the north ſide of the Allegheny river, and were all patented eleven years ago—they are of the firſt rate quality. The terms of ſale will be made eaſy, and indiſputable titles given by the ſubſcriber, who will be in Pittſburgh the greater part of the enſuing ſummer.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

April 26, 1798.

General Poſt-Office.

PROPOSALS for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following routs, will be received at this Office until the 20th day of September next, incluſive:

1 From Pittſburgh by Cannonſburgh, Waſhington, Weſt Liberty, [illegible] and Wheeling [illegible], to Zane's at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muſkingum; eſtimated [illegible] miles.

Leave Pittſburgh on Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Pittſburgh the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2 From Zane's at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muſkingum, by Chillicothe and Maſſey's, to Mayſville on Kentucky; eſtimated [illegible] miles.

Leave Zane's every Tueſday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Mayſville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Mayſville every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zane's the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the Mails to commence on the [illegible] day of October next, and continue until the [illegible] day of October 1800.

Payments will be made quarterly.

The uſual penalties for delays and failures will be ſtipulated in the contract.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,

Poſt Maſter General.

Philadelphia, July [illegible], 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Weſtmoreland County.

THE ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offers himſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE at the enſuing Election.

JOHN KIRKPATRICK.

Greenſburgh, June [illegible] 1798.

Thomas and Samuel Magee,

BEGS leave to inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the

Hatting Buſineſs

in all its various branches at their Manufactory the corner of Front ſtreet and Chancery Lane, and at their Sale Shop the corner of Market and Third Streets, where thoſe who favour them with their cuſtom may be ſupplied with Beaver, Caſtor and Roram Hats, wholeſale and Retail, of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhions.

Pittſburgh, June 11, 1798.

TO BE RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS STAND *in the Diamond of Pittſburgh,* [illegible] *poſſeſſion given immediately. For terms apply to the Subſcriber on the premiſes.*

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Auguſt 14, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

BEING encouraged, I offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Commiſſioners Office at the enſuing Election, and now ſolicit the ſuffrages of the Electors in general.

BENJAMIN ROSS.

Chartiers creek, Auguſt 20, 1798.

The ſubſcriber requeſts thoſe

indebted to him, to ſettle their accounts againſt the firſt of Auguſt next; as how far their indulgence can be given, it is hoped that this notice will prevent further trouble. He ſtill continues to carry on the WATCH, CLOCK and SILVERSMITH's buſineſs.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Pittſburgh, July 13, 1798.

To the Free and Independent Electors of Allegheny county,

THE *ſubſcriber being encouraged by his friends offer himſelf a Candidate for the SHERIFF's OFFICE, at the enſuing Election.*

J. R. POSTLETHWAIT.

Pittſburgh, 12 May, 1798.

FOR SALE.

EIGHT Tracts of Patented Land in Jones's Diſtrict, within a few miles of the Allegheny river and Pittſburgh, known by the following numbers, viz.

No.	acres.	perches.	
13	251	141	Theſe 6 Tracts adjoin each other.
15	237	117	
16	237	117	
17	237	117	
21	200		
22	200		
32	200		Theſe two are ſeparate Tracts
37	200		

The above Lands are for Sale in ſeparate Tracts, or the whole together, as is moſt convenient to the purchaſer. For terms, and further information, apply to

JAMES SAMPLE.

Pittſburgh, May 30, 1798. 3m

19th April, 1786.

JOHN CAMPBELL enters a caveat againſt the acceptance of a ſurvey, or granting a patent to William Tilbit, his heirs or aſſigns, for any ſurvey, joining lands of Adam Patterſon, John Rhue, and Nathan Bouch, in Waſhington county, on the waters of Chartiers creek, alledging he has the oldeſt right for the ſame.

DAVID KENNEDY, Sec. L. O.

To John Lukens, Eſq. S. G.

26th March, 1798.

The firſt Monday in January next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, they having at leaſt thirty days notice.

For John Hall, Eſq. S. L. O.
Na. LUFBOROUGH.

A Quantity of the beſt

PIG LEAD,

at Twelve Dollars per hundred, alſo, an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

at the moſt reduced prices, for Sale, by

JOHN WRENSHALL.

Pittſburgh, June 27, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber having procured drafts of the Firſt, Third, Fourth, and part of the Second Diſtricts of Donation Lands, north and weſt of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny, will attend the enſuing ſummer and fall at his farm on Slippery Rock creek, ſix miles weſt of the Franklin road, in order to ſhew any Donation Tract of Land in any of the ſaid Diſtricts to any perſon who may apply, for a moderate compenſation. He flatters himſelf that he will give ſatisfaction to any that may honor him with applications.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Jun.

June 18, 1798.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public in general that he carries on the PLANE MAKING buſineſs in all its various branches at his ſhop, near St. Andrew's bridge; where he makes and ſells all kinds of Planes, of the neweſt and moſt improved faſhions, which he will ſell conſiderably cheaper than can be brought over the mountains—a generous allowance will be made to thoſe who buy to ſell again.—He continues carrying on the Cabinet Making buſineſs, where thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may rely on having their work well done in the neateſt manner and with the beſt Materials.

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittſburgh, July 7, 1798.

To the Electors of Allegheny County,

BEING encouraged by my friends to offer myſelf as a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office at the enſuing Election, I now publicly agree to accede to their wiſhes, and do ſolicit the ſuffrages of the public in general.

EPHRAIM JONES.

July 28, 1798.

David Wallace,

Next Door to the Corner of Front and Market Streets, has juſt received a Freſh Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices.

Pittſburgh, July 27, 1798.

DISSOLUTION!

THE Partnerſhip between John and Samuel Colhoon, being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to bring them forward immediately for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to them are deſired to come forward without delay and diſcharge their reſpective balances with John Hannah, who is duly authoriſed to ſettle the buſineſs of the partnerſhip.—Thoſe who do not come forward before the 20th of Auguſt next, their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery.

J & S. COLHOON.

Pittſburgh, July 25, 1798.

N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on in future by John Hannah & Co. who will always keep a handſome and general aſſortment of GOODS as uſual.

Notice is hereby given that a

meeting of the Truſtees for building a houſe of worſhip on the plantation of William M'Cr[illegible]*, in Pitt townſhip, Allegheny county, will be held at Mrs. Murphy's in Pittſburgh, the firſt Wedneſday in September next, when propoſals will be received for hewing logs, making ſhingles &c. Part of the money advanced on beginning the work.*

Auguſt 22, 1768.

JOHN IRWIN,

At his WHOLESALE and RETAIL STORE, Corner of MARKET and FOURTH STREETS,

HAS juſt received and is opening, a large and handſome aſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

He has on hand a parcel of Caſtings well aſſorted, and a large quantity of coarſe and fine Salt—he allways keeps a regular ſupply of Groceries, and has every neceſſary for perſons going down the river, or to the Indian country, all which is offered for ſale at reaſonable prices—he hopes his attention to buſineſs and elegant aſſortment, will receive the approbation of his friends, cuſtomers & thoſe who may call at his ſtore.

Pittſburgh, July 21, 1798.

N. B. All perſons indepted to John Irwin, by Bond, Note, or Book-Account, are required to come immediately and ſettle their reſpective balances.—No further indulgence will be given.

WANTED,

BETWEEN *two and three thouſand Cheſnut Rails, with a proportionate number of good Locuſt Poſts, for which a generous price will be given—Enquire at the Printing Office or of*

N. BEDFORD.

Pittſburgh, July 14, 1798.

FOR SALE.

THAT *valuable tract of land ſituate about one mile Eaſt of Meadville, containing four hundred acres with the allowance; this tract affords good meadow ground, excellent water, abundance of ſaw timber and a number of choice ſprings. The above tract is well known by the name of Wallace's tract, any perſon deſirous of viewing the land may be ſhewn by Mr. Wm. Shannon near Meadville, the terms of ſale made known by applying to John Johnſton Pittſburgh.*

July 10, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Public Vendue on Monday the firſt day of October next, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob Milliron deceaſed, near Jacob Painter's Eſq. in Hempfield townſhip Weſtmoreland county,

300 Acres of Land, lying on

the waters of Sewickly, adjoining lands of Jacob Painter Eſq. and Henry Horchbaugh's mill; there is about ninety acres of it clear, ſeventy of which is up land, and twenty of meadow; there are about thirty acres more of meadow ground to be cleared, there are a good houſe, barn and ſtables on the place, together with a fine never failing ſpring of water, and there is a fine aſpect of about ſix acres planted with Apple Trees.

220 Acres of Land, adjoining

the above mentioned peace in Hempfield townſhip,—and the lands of Peter Eiſeman and Bernhard Thomas: there are about ten acres of it clear, five acres of which are upland and five meadow ground; there are about thirty acres of meadow ground more to be cleared; there are a houſe, ſtable and Smith's ſhop on the place, and four very good ſprings and ſome Apple Trees planted.

328 Acres, lying in Mount

Pleaſant townſhip, adjoining lands of Nathaniel Harſk, Conrad Beyer and the Mennoniſts; there are about eighty acres of it clear, [illegible] five acres of which are upland and [illegible] meadow ground; there are about [illegible] more of meadow ground to be cleared; there are a fine houſe and barn on the place, together with a never failing ſpring of water, and a number of Apple Trees planted. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe may view the premiſes at any time. The terms will be made known the day of the vendue.

PHILIP MILLIRON,
JOHN MILLIRON,
NICHOLAS LONG,
JACOB MECHLING.

Weſtmoreland County,
Hempfield Townſhip,
Auguſt 18, 1798.